

England. Treaties, etc. - II.

T R E A T Y
O F
Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,
B E T W E E N
HIS BRITANNICK MAJESTY
A N D T H E
UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

Signed at *London*, the 19th of *November*, 1794.

Published by Authority.



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TREATY

Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, signed at London, the 11th of November, 1794.

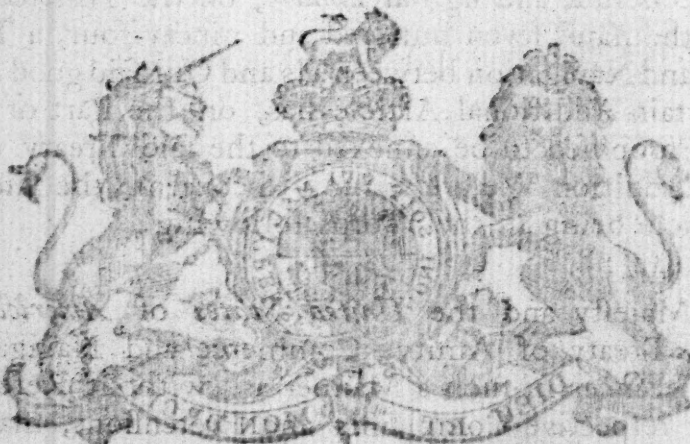
BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY

AND THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Signed at London, the 11th of November, 1794.



His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, being desirous to promote the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, and to regulate the trade and navigation between them, have agreed upon the following Articles, which they have signed, and have caused their respective Ratifications to be hereunto annexed.

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TREATY of AMITY, COMMERCE and
NAVIGATION, between His *Britannick*
Majesty and the *United States of America*.
Signed at *London*, the 19th of *November*, 1794.

His Majesty's Ratification.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunswick and Lunenburgh*, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor, *William Wyndham*, Baron *Grenville* of *Wotton*, Our Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. did, on Our Part, together with the Plenipotentiary of Our good Friends the *United States of America*, conclude and sign at *London*, on the Nineteenth Day of *November*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Us and Our said good Friends: And whereas a certain Additional Article has, on the Part of the said *United States*, been proposed to be annexed to the said Treaty as a Part thereof; to which Addition We are willing to consent; the said Treaty and Additional Article being in the Words following:

HIS *Britannick* Majesty and the *United States of America*, being desirous, by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to terminate their Differences in such a Manner as, without Reference to the Merits of their respective Complaints and Pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual Satisfaction and good Understanding; and also to regulate the Commerce and Navigation between their respective Countries, Territories and People, in such a Manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory; they have, respectively,

named

named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them Full Powers to treat of and conclude the said Treaty; that is to say, His *Britannick* Majesty has named, for his Plenipotentiary, the Right Honourable *William Wyndham*, Baron *Grenville* of *Wotton*, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the said *United States*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary the Honourable *John Jay*, Chief Justice of the said *United States*, and their Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty, who have agreed on and concluded the following Articles:

Article I.

There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal Peace, and a true and sincere Friendship between His *Britannick* Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the *United States* of *America*; and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People, of every Degree, without Exception of Persons or Places.

Article II.

His Majesty will withdraw all his Troops and Garrisons from all Posts and Places within the Boundary Lines assigned by the Treaty of Peace to the *United States*. This Evacuation shall take Place on or before the First Day of *June*, 1796, and all the proper Measures shall in the Interval be taken by Concert between the Government of the *United States* and His Majesty's Governor-General in *America*, for settling the previous Arrangements which may be necessary respecting the Delivery of the said Posts: The *United States*, in the mean Time, at their Discretion, extending their Settlements to any Part within the said Boundary Line, except within the Precincts or Jurisdiction of any of the said Posts. All Settlers and Traders within the Precincts or Jurisdiction of the said Posts shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their Property of every Kind, and shall be protected therein: They shall be at full Liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any Part of their Effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their Lands, Houses or Effects, or to retain the Property thereof, at their Discretion.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.



It may be doubted whether any Act of Parliament is necessary for carrying any part of this Article into Execution; and whether an Act of the Colonial Legislature of Upper & Lower Canada will not be sufficient. The British laws which regulate the Importation of articles into our Colonies have no Reference to Inland Navigation of any Kind. They do not appear also to have any Reference to articles of Merchandise brought into our Colonies by Land Carriage. — I do not recollect that while Canada belonged to France, or while half the Island of St. Christopher belonged to France, there was any Act of Parliament for regulating the Trade between the neighbouring Parts of the respective

Discretion. Such of them as shall continue to reside within the said Boundary Lines shall not be compelled to become Citizens of the *United States*, or to take any Oath of Allegiance to the Government thereof, but they shall be at full Liberty so to do, if they think proper; and they shall make and declare their Election within One Year after the Evacuation aforesaid. And all Persons who shall continue there after the Expiration of the said Year, without having declared their Intention of remaining Subjects of His *Britannick* Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become Citizens of the *United States*.

Article III.

It is agreed, that it shall at all Times be free to His Majesty's Subjects, and to the Citizens of the *United States*, and also to the *Indians* dwelling on either Side of the said Boundary Line, freely to pass and repass, by Land or Inland Navigation, into the respective Territories and Countries of the Two Parties on the Continent of *America*, (the Country within the Limits of the *Hudson's Bay* Company only excepted) and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers and Waters thereof, and freely to carry on Trade and Commerce with each other. But it is understood, that this Article does not extend to the Admission of Vessels of the *United States* into the Sea-Ports, Harbours, Bays or Creeks of His Majesty's said Territories; nor into such Parts of the Rivers in His Majesty's said Territories as are between the Mouth thereof and the highest Port of Entry from the Sea, except in small Vessels trading *bonâ fide* between *Montreal* and *Quebec*, under such Regulations as shall be established to prevent the Possibility of any Frauds in this Respect; nor to the Admission of *British* Vessels from the Sea into the Rivers of the *United States*, beyond the highest Ports of Entry for Vessels from the Sea. The River *Mississippi* shall, however, according to the Treaty of Peace, be entirely open to both Parties; and it is farther agreed, that all the Ports and Places on it's Eastern Side, to which soever of the Parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both Parties, in as ample a Manner as any of the *Atlantic* Ports or Places of the *United States*, or any of the Ports or Places of His Majesty in *Great Britain*.

All Goods and Merchandize, whose Importation into His Majesty's said Territories in *America* shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the Purposes of Commerce, be carried into the same, in the Manner aforesaid, by the Citizens of the *United States*; and such Goods and Merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other Duties than would be payable by His Majesty's Subjects on the Importation of the same from *Europe* into the said Territories. And, in like Manner, all Goods and Merchandize, whose Importation into the *United States* shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the Purpose of Commerce, be carried into the same, in the Manner aforesaid, by His Majesty's Subjects; and such Goods and Merchandize shall be subject to no higher or other Duties than would be payable by the Citizens of the *United States* on the Importation of the same, in *American Vessels*, into the *Atlantic Ports* of the said *States*. And all Goods not prohibited to be exported from the said Territories respectively, may, in like Manner, be carried out of the same by the Two Parties respectively, paying Duty as aforesaid.

No Duty of Entry shall ever be levied, by either Party, on Peltries brought by Land or Inland Navigation into the said Territories respectively; nor shall the *Indians*, passing or repassing with their own proper Goods and Effects, of whatever Nature, pay for the same any Impost or Duty whatever; but Goods in Bales, or other large Packages unusual among *Indians*, shall not be considered as Goods belonging *bonâ fide* to *Indians*.

No higher or other Tolls or Rates of Ferriage than what are or shall be payable by Natives, shall be demanded on either Side; and no Duties shall be payable on any Goods which shall merely be carried over any of the Portages or Carrying-Places on either Side, for the Purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other Place or Places. But as by this Stipulation it is only meant to secure to each Party a free Passage across the Portages on both Sides, it is agreed, that this Exemption from Duty shall extend only to such Goods as are carried in the usual and direct Road across the Portage, and are not attempted to be in any Manner sold or exchanged during their Passage across the same; and proper Regulations may be established to prevent the Possibility of any Frauds in this Respect.

Dominions of the two Sovereigns. — This point however should be further investigated, especially as the general power of legislating for the Colonies is now greatly restrained, & it is on that Account proper to leave to the Colonial Legislature to do every thing that can properly be done by them. —

The King's Law Officers seem to think that an Act of Parliament will be necessary for giving Effect to this Article, — but I think they are in a Mistake. —

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.



This Article requires no Act of Parliament

As this Article is intended to render, in a great Degree, the local Advantages of each Party common to both, and thereby to promote a Disposition favourable to Friendship and good Neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective Governments will mutually promote this amicable Intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial Justice to be done, and necessary Protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

Article IV.

Whereas it is uncertain whether the River *Mississippi* extends so far to the Northward as to be intersected by a Line to be drawn due West from the *Lake of the Woods*, in the Manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the *United States*; it is agreed, that Measures shall be taken, in Concert with His Majesty's Government in *America*, and the Government of the *United States*, for making a joint Survey of the said River from One Degree of Latitude below the Falls of *St. Anthony*, to the principal Source or Sources of the said River, and also of the Parts adjacent thereto; and that if, on the Result of such Survey, it should appear that the said River would not be intersected by such a Line as is above-mentioned, the Two Parties will thereupon proceed, by amicable Negotiation, to regulate the Boundary Line in that Quarter, as well as all other Points, to be adjusted between the said Parties, according to Justice and mutual Convenience, and in conformity to the Intent of the said Treaty.

Article V.

Whereas Doubts have arisen what River was truly intended under the Name of the River *St. Croix*, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a Part of the Boundary therein described, that Question shall be referred to the final Decision of Commissioners, to be appointed in the following Manner, viz.

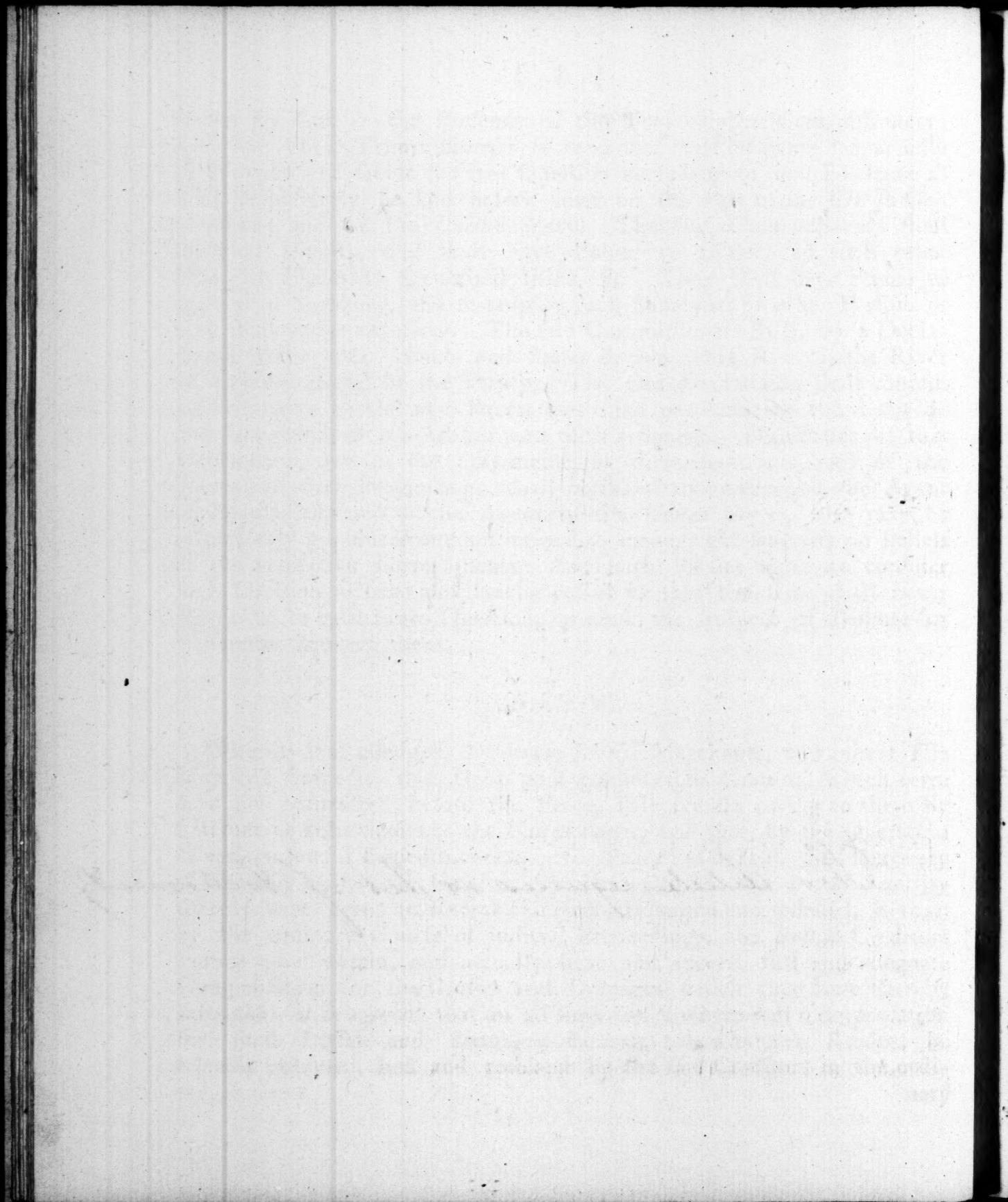
One Commissioner shall be named by His Majesty, and One by the President of the *United States*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate thereof, and the said Two Commissioners shall agree on the Choice of a Third; or, if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose One Person; and of the Two Names so proposed, One shall be drawn

drawn by Lot in the Presence of the Two original Commissioners : And the Three Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said Question according to such Evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the Part of the *British* Government and of the *United States*. The said Commissioners shall meet at *Halifax*, and shall have Power to adjourn to such other Place or Places as they shall think fit. They shall have Power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such Surveyors or other Persons as they shall judge necessary. The said Commissioners shall, by a Declaration under their Hands and Seals, decide what River is the River *St. Croix* intended by the Treaty. The said Declaration shall contain a Description of the said River, and shall particularize the Latitude and Longitude of it's Mouth and of it's Source. Duplicates of this Declaration, and of the Statements of their Accounts, and of the Journal of their Proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the Agent of His Majesty and to the Agent of the *United States*, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the Business on Behalf of the respective Governments : And both Parties agree to consider such Decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called into Question, or made the Subject of Dispute or Difference between them.

Article VI.

Whereas it is alledged, by divers *British* Merchants, and others His Majesty's Subjects, that Debts to a considerable Amount, which were *bonâ fide* contracted before the Peace, still remain owing to them by Citizens or Inhabitants of the *United States*, and that, by the Operation of various lawful Impediments since the Peace not only the full Recovery of the said Debts has been delayed, but also the Value and Security thereof have been, in several Instances, impaired and lessened, so that, by the ordinary Course of judicial Proceedings, the *British* Creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive full and adequate Compensation for the Losses and Damages which they have thereby sustained ; it is agreed, that in all such Cases where full Compensation for such Losses and Damages cannot, for whatever Reason, be actually obtained, had and received by the said Creditors in the ordinary

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.



nary Course of Justice, the *United States* will make full and complete Compensation for the same to the said Creditors: But it is distinctly understood that this Provision is to extend to such Losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful Impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to Losses occasioned by such Insolvency of the Debtors, or other Causes as would equally have operated to produce such Loss if the said Impediments had not existed, nor to such Losses or Damages as have been occasioned by the manifest Delay or Negligence, or wilful Omission, of the Claimant.

For the Purpose of ascertaining the Amount of any such Losses and Damages, Five Commissioners shall appointed, and authorized to meet and act in Manner following, viz. Two of them shall be appointed by His Majesty, Two of them by the President of the *United States*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate thereof, and the Fifth by the unanimous Voice of the other Four; and if they should not agree in such Choice, then the Commissioners named by the Two Parties shall respectively propose One Person, and of the Two Names so proposed One shall be drawn by Lot in the Presence of the Four original Commissioners.

When the Five Commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act respectively, take the following Oath or Affirmation, in the Presence of each other, which Oath or Affirmation being so taken and duly attested, shall be entered on the Record of their Proceedings, viz. I, *A. B.* One of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His *Britannick* Majesty and the *United States of America*, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and, to the best of my Judgment, according to Justice and Equity, decide all such Complaints as under the said Article shall be preferred to the said Commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a Commissioner in any Case in which I may be personally interested.

Three of the said Commissioners shall constitute a Board, and shall have Power to do any Act appertaining to the said Commission, provided that One of the Commissioners named on each Side, and the Fifth Commissioner shall be present; and all Decisions shall be made by the Majority of the Voices of the Commissioners then present.

Months from the Day on which the said Commissioners shall form a Board, and be ready to proceed to Business, are assigned for receiving Complaints and Applications; but they are nevertheless authorized in any particular Cases, in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said Term of Eighteen Months, for any Term not exceeding Six Months, after the Expiration thereof. The said Commissioners shall first meet at *Philadelphia*; but they shall have Power to adjourn from Place to Place as they shall see Cause.

The said Commissioners, in examining the Complaints and Applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true Intent and Meaning of this Article, to take into their Consideration all Claims, whether of Principal or Interest, or Balances of Principal and Interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the Merits of the several Cases, due Regard being had to all the Circumstances thereof, and as Equity and Justice shall appear to them to require. And the said Commissioners shall have Power to examine all such Persons as shall come before them, on Oath or Affirmation, touching the Premises; and also to receive in Evidence, according as they may think most consistent with Equity and Justice, all written Depositions, or Books, or Papers, or Copies, or Extracts thereof, every such Deposition, Book or Paper, or Copy or Extract, being duly authenticated, either according to the legal Forms now respectively existing in the Two Countries, or in such other Manner as the said Commissioners shall see Cause to require or allow.

The Award of the said Commissioners, or of any Three of them as aforesaid, shall in all Cases be final and conclusive, both as to the Justice of the Claim, and to the Amount of the Sum to be paid to the Creditor or Claimant: And the *United States* undertake to cause the Sum so awarded to be paid in Specie to such Creditor or Claimant without Deduction; and at such Time or Times, and at such Place or Places, as shall be awarded by the said Commissioners; and on Condition of such Releases or Assignments to be given by the Creditor or Claimant, as by the said Commissioners may be directed: Provided always, that no such Payment shall be fixed by the said Commissioners to take Place sooner than Twelve Months, from the Day of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

Article VII.

Whereas Complaints have been made by divers Merchants and others, Citizens of the *United States*, that, during the Course of the War in which His Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable Losses and Damage, by Reason of irregular or illegal Captures or Condemnations of their Vessels and other Property, under Colour of Authority or Commissions from His Majesty; and that, from various Circumstances belonging to the said Cases, adequate Compensation for the Losses and Damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had, and received by the ordinary Course of judicial Proceedings: It is agreed, that in all such Cases where adequate Compensation cannot, for whatever Reason, be now actually obtained, had and received by the said Merchants and others in the ordinary Course of Justice, full and complete Compensation for the same will be made by the *British* Government to the said Complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this Provision is not to extend to such Losses or Damages as have been occasioned by the manifest Delay or Negligence, or wilful Omission of the Claimants.

That, for the Purpose of ascertaining the Amount of any such Losses and Damages, Five Commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in *London*, exactly in Manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding Article, and after having taken the same Oath or Affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same Term of Eighteen Months is also assigned for the Reception of Claims, and they are in like Manner authorized to extend the same in particular Cases. They shall receive Testimony, Books, Papers and Evidence in the same Latitude, and exercise the like Discretion and Powers respecting that Subject; and shall decide the Claims in Question according to the Merits of the several Cases, and to Justice, Equity, and the Laws of Nations. The Award of the said Commissioners, or any such Three of them as aforesaid, shall, in all Cases, be final and conclusive, both as to the Justice of the Claim, and to the Amount of the Sum to be paid to the Claimant; and His *Britannick* Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such Claimant in Specie, without any Deduction, in such Place or Places, and at such Time or Times, as shall be awarded by the same Commissioners,

Commissioners, and on Condition of such Releases or Assignments to be given by the Claimants, as by the said Commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain Merchants and others, His Majesty's Subjects, complain, that, in the Course of the War, they have sustained Loss and Damage by Reason of the Capture of their Vessels and Merchandize taken within the Limits and Jurisdiction of the *States*, and brought into the Ports of the same, or taken by Vessels originally armed in Ports of the said *States* :

It is agreed, that in all such Cases, where Restitution shall not have been made agreeably the Tenor of the Letter from Mr. *Jefferson* to Mr. *Hammond*, dated at *Philadelphia*, *September 5, 1793*, (a Copy of which is annexed to this Treaty) the Complaints of the Parties shall be, and hereby are referred to the Commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this Article, who are hereby authorized and required to proceed in the like Manner relative to these as to the other Cases committed to them ; and the *United States* undertake to pay to the Complainants or Claimants in Specie, without Deduction, the Amount of such Sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said Commissioners, and at the Times and Places which in such Awards shall be specified ; and on Condition of such Releases or Assignments to be given by the Claimants as in the said Awards may be directed. And it is further agreed, that not only the now existing Cases of both Descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the Time of exchanging the Ratifications of this Treaty, shall be considered as being within the Provisions, Intent and Meaning of this Article.

Article VIII.

It is further agreed, that the Commissioners mentioned in this and in the Two preceding Articles shall be respectively paid in such a Manner as shall be agreed between the Two Parties ; such Agreement being to be settled at the Time of the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty. And all other Expences attending the said Commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the Two Parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the Majority of the Commissioners. And in the Case of Death, Sickneis or necessary Absence, the Place of every such Commissioner

This article requires a list of Parliament.

This Article tho' not of a Commercial Nature may require an Act of Parliament. — It relates to the great Question How far the Subjects of either of the contracting Parties are to be considered no longer as being Subjects of the other & in what respects they are to be considered as Aliens.



I doubt whether it will be proper to make any act of Parliament in respect to this Article. Whatever the Right of a Belligerent Power may be to seize the Debts, or Shares, or Monies in the Public Funds, or in the Public or Private Banks belonging to Individuals of the Nation against whom War is carried on: It has never been the Practice of this Government so to seize them, & it would very much diminish the Public Credit of this Country - if such an Intention was ever to be suspected. If we were to pass a Law in this Respect in Favor of any one Country - it would alarm all those Countries to whom this Law did not apply. — I know, that an Alien Enemy can not bring an Action for the Proceeds of Property during the Continuance of War - but it has rarely happened that any British Merchant has availed himself of this Plea. — The Right is in Fact only suspended, for the Action may be brought when the War is at an End....

sioner respectively shall be supplied in the same Manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same Oath or Affirmation, and do the same Duties.

Article IX.

It is agreed, that *British* Subjects, who now hold Lands in the Territories of the *United States*, and *American* Citizens, who now hold Lands in the Dominions of His Majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the Nature and Tenure of their respective States and Titles therein; and may grant, sell or devise the same to whom they please, in like Manner as if they were Natives; and that neither they, nor their Heirs or Assigns, shall, so far as may respect the said Lands, and the legal Remedies incident thereto, be regarded as Aliens.

Article X.

Neither the Debts due from Individuals of the one Nation to Individuals of the other, nor Shares, nor Monies, which they may have in the Public Funds, or in the Public or Private Banks, shall ever, in any Event of War or National Differences, be sequestered or confiscated, it being unjust and impolitic that Debts and Engagements contracted and made by Individuals having Confidence in each other, and in their respective Governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by National Authority, on Account of National Differences and Discontents.

Article XI.

It is agreed between His Majesty and the *United States of America*, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between their respective People, in the Manner, under the Limitations, and on the Conditions specified in the following Articles.

Article XII.

His Majesty consents, that it shall and may be lawful, during the Time hereinafter limited, for the Citizens of the *United States* to carry

to any of His Majesty's Islands and Ports in the *West Indies* from the *United States*, in their own Vessels, not being above the Burthen of Seventy Tons, any Goods or Merchandizes, being of the Growth, Manufacture or Produce of the said *States*, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said Islands or Ports from the said *States* in *British* Vessels; and that the said *American* Vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher Tonnage Duties or Charges than shall be payable by *British* Vessels in the Ports of the *United States*; and that the Cargoes of the said *American* Vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher Duties or Charges than shall be payable on the like Articles, if imported there from the said *States* in *British* Vessels.

And His Majesty also consents, that it shall be lawful for the said *American* Citizens to purchase, load, and carry away, in their said Vessels, to the *United States*, from the said Islands and Ports, all such Articles, being of the Growth, Manufacture or Produce of the said Islands, as may now by Law be carried from thence to the said *States* in *British* Vessels, and subject only to the same Duties and Charges on Exportation to which *British* Vessels and their Cargoes are or shall be subject in similar Circumstances.

Provided always, that the said *American* Vessels do carry and land their Cargoes in the *United States* only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the Continuance of this Article, the *United States* will prohibit and restrain the carrying any Melasses, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa or Cotton, in *American* Vessels, either from His Majesty's Islands or from the *United States*, to any Part of the World, except the *United States*, reasonable Sea Stores excepted.

Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same Period, for *British* Vessels to import from the said Islands into the *United States*, and to export from the *United States* to the said Islands, all Articles whatever, being of the Growth, Produce or Manufacture of the said Islands, or of the *United States* respectively, which now may, by the Laws of the said *States*, be so imported and exported. And that the Cargoes of the said *British* Vessels shall be subject to no other or higher Duties or Charges than shall be payable on the same Articles, if so imported or exported in *American* Vessels.

It is agreed that this Article, and every Matter and Thing therein contained, shall continue to be in Force during the Continuance of the

By the Ratification this Article is suspended
& consequently makes no part of the Treaty. So
that no Act of Parliament is necessary on this
Account. —



It is presumed that the East India Company have already been consulted on this Article & that they have no Objection to it. — With respect to every Part of this Article which is to be executed in the Ports or Countries of our Territorial Possessions in the East Indies. the Board of Control & the Directors of the East India Company have power to establish the necessary Regulations. — With Respect to that Part of this Article which stipulates "that the Vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the Articles exported by them from the said British Territories, to any Port or Place, except to some Port or Place in America"

the War in which His Majesty is now engaged; and also for Two Years from and after the Day of the Signature of the Preliminary or other Articles of Peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that, at the Expiration of the said Term, the Two Contracting Parties will endeavour further to regulate their Commerce in this Respect, according to the Situation in which His Majesty may then find himself with respect to the *West Indies*, and with a View to such Arrangements as may best conduce to the mutual Advantage and Extension of Commerce.

And the said Parties will then also renew their Discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any or what Cases Neutral Vessels shall protect Enemy's Property; and in what Cases, Provisions and other Articles, not generally Contraband, may become such. But, in the mean Time, their Conduct towards each other in these Respects shall be regulated by the Articles hereinafter inserted on those Subjects.

Article XIII.

His Majesty consents that the Vessels belonging to the Citizens of the *United States of America* shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the Sea-Ports and Harbours of the *British Territories in the East Indies*. And that the Citizens of the said *United States* may freely carry on a Trade between the said Territories and the said *United States* in all Articles, of which the Importation or Exportation respectively to or from the said Territories shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them, in any Time of War between the *British Government* and any other Power or State whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special Permission of the *British Government* there, any Military Stores or Naval Stores, or Rice. The Citizens of the *United States* shall pay for their Vessels, when admitted into the said Ports, no other or higher Tonnage Duty than shall be payable on *British Vessels* when admitted into the Ports of the *United States*. And they shall pay no other or higher Duties or Charges on the Importation or Exportation of the Cargoes of the said Vessels than shall be payable on the same Articles when imported or exported in *British Vessels*. But it is expressly agreed, that the Vessels of the *United States* shall not carry any of the Articles exported by them from the said *British Territories* to any Port or Place, except to
some

some Port or Place in *America*, where the same shall be unladen; and such Regulations shall be adopted by both Parties as shall, from Time to Time, be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful Observance of this Stipulation.

It is also understood, that the Permission granted by this Article is not to extend to allow the Vessels of the *United States* to carry on any Part of the Coasting Trade of the said *British* Territories; but Vessels going with their original Cargoes, or Part thereof, from one Port of Discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the Coasting Trade. Neither is this Article to be construed to allow the Citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said Territories, or to go into the interior Parts thereof, without the Permission of the *British* Government established there; and if any Transgression should be attempted against the Regulations of the *British* Government in this Respect, the Observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the Citizens of *America*, in the same Manner as against *British* Subjects, or others transgressing the same Rule. And the Citizens of the *United States*, whenever they arrive in any Port or Harbour in the said Territories, or if they should be permitted, in Manner aforesaid, to go to any other Place therein, shall always be subject to the Laws, Government, and Jurisdiction of whatever Nature established in such Harbour, Port, or Place, according as the same may be: The Citizens of the *United States* may also touch, for Refreshment, at the Island of *St. Helena*, but subject, in all Respects, to such Regulations as the *British* Government may from Time to Time establish there.

Article XIV.

There shall be between all the Dominions of His Majesty in *Europe*, and the Territories of the *United States*, a reciprocal and perfect Liberty of Commerce and Navigation. The People and Inhabitants of the Two Countries respectively shall have Liberty freely and securely, and without Hindrance and Molestation, to come with their Ships and Cargoes to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places and Rivers, within the Dominions and Territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any Limitation of Time: Also to hire and possess Houses and Warchouses for the Purposes

where the same shall be unladen; — It may be doubted
whether an Act of Parliament will be necessary to
authorize our Cruisers to seize & the Courts of
Admiralty to condemn American Ships acting
contrary to this Stipulation. — & whether such seizure
& condemnation will not be justified by the Article
itself without any Act of Parliament. — It is
proper to observe that these Seizures will gene-
rally be made in the European Seas, as the Des-
tination of the Voyage contrary to the Stipulation
of the Treaty will be clearly ascertained from
the Circumstance of the Vessels being found in
those Seas; and it is of the utmost Importance
that this Part of the Article should be strictly
executed — for American Ships will become other-
wise the Carriers of East India Articles to all
Countries who have not Possessions in the East
Indies, especially if in Consequence of our Success
in the East Indies — The Commerce carried on be-
yond the Cape of Good-Hope should become
more exclusively our own, than it is at present,
and Foreign European Nations should trade
less there. — — —

This Article requires no Act of Parliament



The stipulations in the first Part of this Article can be executed under the Acts of Parliament authorizing the King to regulate the Commerce between Gt. Britain & America by Order of Council, and if executed, the Americans would be put on a worse footing in many respects, than they are at present; as by the terms of the Article, all existing Prohibitions are to continue, the Americans will not be authorized to import into this Country any West India Produce, even upon the higher duty, either for Consumption or reexportation:— They are authorized only to import such Articles as are the Growth Produce or Manufacture of the United States, that is, such as are not already subject to some Prohibition, and these Articles are to be subject to the same Duties as are imposed on the like Articles coming from any other foreign Country. — With respect to the second Paragraph of this Article which relates to the countervailing Duties for the Protection of the British Navigation — If the Power given to the King is sufficient to enable him to impose those duties (of which I entertain some doubts) I incline to think that it would not be prudent for the King to exercise this Power, and that it would be more proper to leave it to the Consideration of Parliament. — No great Evil could happen to British

poses of their Commerce, and generally, the Merchants and Traders on each Side shall enjoy the most compleat Protection and Security for their Commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this Article, to the Laws and Statutes of the Two Countries respectively.

Article XV.

It is agreed that no other or higher Duties shall be paid by the Ships or Merchandize of the one Party in the Ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like Vessels or Merchandize of all other Nations. Nor shall any other or higher Duty be imposed in one Country on the Importation of any Articles, the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the other, than are or shall be payable on the Importation of the like Articles, being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any other foreign Country. Nor shall any Prohibition be imposed on the Exportation or Importation of any Articles to or from the Territories of the Two Parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other Nations.

But the *British* Government reserves to itself the Right of imposing on *American* Vessels entering into the *British* Ports in *Europe* a Tonnage Duty equal to that which shall be payable by *British* Vessels in the Ports of *America*; and also such Duty as may be adequate to counter-vail the Difference of Duty now payable on the Importation of *European* and *Astian* Goods when imported into the *United States* in *British* or in *American* Vessels.

The Two Parties agree to treat for the more exact Equalization of the Duties on the respective Navigation of their Subjects and People in such Manner as may be most beneficial to the Two Countries. The Arrangements for this Purpose shall be made at the same Time with those mentioned at the Conclusion of the Twelfth Article of this Treaty, and are to be considered as a Part thereof. In the Interval, it is agreed, that the *United States* will not impose any new or additional Tonnage Duties on *British* Vessels, nor increase the now subsisting Difference between the Duties payable on the Importation of any Articles in *British* or in *American* Vessels.

Article XVI.

It shall be free for the Two Contracting Parties respectively to appoint Consuls for the Protection of Trade, to reside in the Dominions and Territories aforesaid; and the said Consuls shall enjoy those Liberties and Rights which belong to them by reason of their Function. But before any Consul shall act as such, he shall be in the usual Forms approved and admitted by the Party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal or improper Conduct towards the Laws or Government, a Consul may either be punished according to Law, if the Laws will reach the Case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, the offended Government assigning to the other their Reasons for the same.

Either of the Parties may except from the Residence of Consuls such particular Places as such Party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

Article XVII.

It is agreed, that in all Cases where Vessels shall be captured or detained on just Suspicion of having on Board Enemy's Property, or of carrying to the Enemy any of the Articles which are Contraband of War, the said Vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient Port; and if any Property of an Enemy should be found on Board such Vessel, that Part only which belongs to the Enemy shall be made Prize, and the Vessel shall be at Liberty to proceed with the Remainder without any Impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper Measures shall be taken to prevent Delay, in deciding the Cases of Ships or Cargoes so brought in for Adjudication; and in the Payment or Recovery of any Indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the Masters or Owners of such Ships.

Article XVIII.

In order to regulate what is in future to be esteemed Contraband of War, it is agreed, that under the said Denomination shall be comprised all Arms and Implements serving for the Purposes of War, by Land or by Sea, such as Cannon, Muskets, Mortars, Petards, Bombs, Granadoes, Carcasses,

Commerce (especially if the War continued) by reserving this point for a future Session. — The Power however certainly should be excluded in the first Session of Parliament after we are informed that the American Congress have executed their part of the Treaty. —

The British Navigation has certainly suffered considerably from the Advantages given in the United States to American Shipping in Preference to British Ships carrying on the Trade between G^t Britain & the Ports of the United States; And we have now an acknowledged Right to impose the Countervailing Duties by the Treaty itself — & the easiest & least controvertible Mode of doing so will be, by imposing on American Shipping & on the Produce imported in American Shipping Duties, exactly similar to those imposed in the like Cases on British Shipping trading to the Ports of America.

The last Paragraph requires no Act of Parliament.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

This article requires no Act of Parliament.



This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

Carcasses, Saucisses, Carriages for Cannon, Musket Rests, Bandoliers, Gunpowder, Match, Saltpetre, Ball, Pikes, Swords, Head-Pieces, Cuirasses, Halberts, Lances, Javelins, Horses, Horse-Furniture, Holsters, Belts, and generally, all other Implements of War; as also Timber for Ship-building, Tar or Rosin, Copper in Sheets, Sails, Hemp and Cordage, and generally, whatever may serve directly to the Equipment of Vessels, unwrought Iron and Fir Planks only excepted; and all the above Articles are hereby declared to be just Objects of Confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an Enemy.

And whereas the Difficulty of agreeing on the precise Cases in which alone Provisions and other Articles, not generally contraband, may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the Inconveniences and Misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such Articles so becoming Contraband according to the existing Laws of Nations, shall for that Reason be seized, the same shall not be confiscated, but the Owners thereof shall be speedily and compleatly indemnified; and the Captors, or, in their Default, the Government under whose Authority they act, shall pay to the Masters or Owners of such Vessel the full Value of all Articles, with a reasonable mercantile Profit thereon, together with the Freight, and also the Demurrage incident to such Detention.

And whereas it frequently happens, that Vessels sail for a Port or Place belonging to an Enemy, without knowing that the same is either besieged, blockaded, or invested; it is agreed, that every Vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such Port or Place, but she shall not be detained, nor her Cargo, if not Contraband, be confiscated, unless, after Notice, she shall again attempt to enter: But she shall be permitted to go to any other Port or Place she may think proper; nor shall any Vessel or Goods of either Party, that may have entered into such Port or Place before the same was besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, and be found therein after the Reduction or Surrender of such Place, be liable to Confiscation, but shall be restored to the Owners or Proprietors thereof.

Article XIX.

And that more abundant Care be taken for the Security of the respective Subjects and Citizens of the Contracting Parties, and to prevent their

their suffering Injuries by the Men of War or Privateers of either Party, all Commanders of Ships of War and Privateers and all others the said Subjects and Citizens, shall forbear doing any Damage to those of the other Party, or committing any Outrage against them; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their Persons and Estates to make Satisfaction and Reparation for all Damages, and the Interest thereof, of whatever Nature the said Damages may be.

For this Cause all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent Judge, sufficient Security by at least Two responsible Sureties, who have no Interest in the said Privateer, each of whom, together with the said Commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the Sum of Fifteen Hundred Pounds Sterling; or if such Ship be provided with above One Hundred and Fifty Seamen or Soldiers, in the Sum of Three Thousand Pounds Sterling, to satisfy all Damages and Injuries, which the said Privateer, or Officers or Men, or any of them, may do or commit during their Cruize, contrary to the Tenor of this Treaty, or to the Laws and Instructions for regulating their Conduct; and further, that in all Cases of Aggressions the said Commissions shall be revoked and annulled.

It is also agreed, that whenever a Judge of a Court of Admiralty of either of the Parties shall pronounce Sentence against any Vessel or Goods or Property belonging to the Subjects or Citizens of the other Party, a formal and duly authenticated Copy of all the Proceedings in the Cause, and of the said Sentence, shall, if required, be delivered to the Commander of the said Vessel without the smallest Delay, he paying all legal Fees and Demands for the same.

Article XX.

It is further agreed, that both the said Contracting Parties shall not only refuse to receive any Pirates into any of their Ports, Havens, or Towns, or permit any of their Inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal, or assist them in any Manner, but will bring to condign Punishment all such Inhabitants as shall be guilty of such Acts or Offences.

And the Ships of War of each of the Contracting Parties shall, at all Times, be hospitably received in the Ports of the other.

The first Clause requires no Act of Parliament.

It may be doubted whether the second does not.

The Law Officers of the Crown are of Opinion
that an Act of Parliament is necessary to
give this Article full Effect.



This Article does not require any Act of Parliament

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

And all their Ships, with the Goods or Merchandizes taken by them, and brought into the Port of either of the said Parties, shall be seized as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the Owners, or the Factors or Agents duly deputed and authorized in Writing, by them (proper Evidence being shewn in the Court of Admiralty for proving the Property) even in case such Effects should have passed into other Hands by Sale, if it be proved that the Buyers knew, or had good Reason to believe or suspect that they had been piratically taken.

Article XXI.

It is likewise agreed, that the Subjects and Citizens of the Two Nations shall not do any Acts of Hostility or Violence against each other, nor accept Commissions or Instructions so to act from any foreign Prince or State, Enemies to the other Party; nor shall the Enemies of one of the Parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in the Military Service any of the Subjects or Citizens of the other Party, and the Laws against all such Offences and Aggressions shall be punctually executed. And if any Subject or Citizen of the said Parties respectively shall accept any foreign Commission, or Letters of Marque, for arming any Vessel to act as a Privateer against the other Party, and be taken by the other Party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said Party to treat and punish the said Subject or Citizen, having such Commission or Letters of Marque, as a Pirate.

Article XXII.

It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said Contracting Parties will order or authorize any Acts of Reprisal against the other, on Complaints of Injuries or Damages, until the said Party shall first have presented to the other a Statement thereof, verified by competent Proof and Evidence, and demanded Justice and Satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

Article XXIII.

The Ships of War of each of the Contracting Parties shall, at all Times, be hospitably received in the Ports of the other, their Officers
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and Crews paying due Respect to the Laws and Government of the Country. The Officers shall be treated with that Respect which is due to the Commissions which they bear; and if any Insult should be offered to them by any of the Inhabitants, all Offenders in this Respect shall be punished as Disturbers of the Peace and Amity between the Two Countries. And His Majesty consents, that in case an *American* Vessel should, by Strefs of Weather, Danger from Enemies, or other Misfortunes, be reduced to the Necessity of seeking Shelter in any of His Majesty's Ports, into which such Vessel could not in ordinary Cases claim to be admitted, she shall, on manifesting that Necessity to the Satisfaction of the Government of the Place, be hospitably received and permitted to refit, and to purchase at the Market Price such Necessaries as she may stand in Need of, conformably to such Orders and Regulations as the Government of the Place, having respect to Circumstances of each Case, shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break Bulk or unload her Cargo, unless the same shall be *bonâ fide* necessary to her being refitted; nor shall she be permitted to sell any Part of her Cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her Expences, and then not without the express Permission of the Government of the Place; nor shall she be obliged to pay any Duties whatever, except only on such Articles as she may be permitted to Sell for the Purpose aforesaid.

Article XXIV.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign Privateers (not being Subjects or Citizens of either of the said Parties) who have Commissions from any other Prince or State in Enmity with either Nation, to arm their Ships in the Ports of either of the said Parties, nor to sell what they have taken, nor in any other Manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more Provisions than shall be necessary for their going to the nearest Port of that Prince or State from whom they obtained their Commissions.

Article XXV.

It shall be lawful for the Ships of War and Privateers, belonging to the said Parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please, the
Ships

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

This Article requires no Act of Parliament.

This Article requires an Act of Parliament.

Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, without being obliged to pay any Fee to the Offices of the Admiralty, or to any Judges whatever; nor shall the said Prizes, when they arrive at and enter the Ports of the said Parties, be detained or seized, neither shall the Searchers or other Officers of those Places visit such Prizes (except for the Purpose of preventing the Carrying of any Part of the Cargo thereof on Shore, in any Manner contrary to the established Laws of Revenue, Navigation, or Commerce) nor shall such Officers take Cognizance of the Validity of such Prizes; but they shall be at Liberty to hoist Sail, and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said Prizes to the Place mentioned in their Commissions or Patents, which the Commanders of the said Ships of War or Privateers shall be obliged to shew.

No Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as have made a Prize upon the Subjects or Citizens of either of the said Parties; but if forced, by Stress of Weather or the Dangers of the Sea, to enter therein, particular Care shall be taken to hasten their Departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this Treaty contained shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to the former and existing public Treaties with other Sovereigns or States: But the Two Parties agree, that while they continue in Amity, neither of them will in future make any Treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding Article.

Neither of the said Parties shall permit the Ships or Goods belonging to the Subjects or Citizens of the other to be taken within Cannon Shot of the Coast, nor in any of the Bays, Ports or Rivers of their Territories, by Ships of War, or others having Commission from any Prince, Republic, or State whatever. But in case it should so happen, the Party, whose territorial Rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost Endeavours to obtain from the offending Party full and ample Satisfaction for the Vessel or Vessels so taken, whether the same be Vessels of War or Merchant Vessels.

Article 'XXVI.'

If at any Time a Rupture should take Place (which God forbid) between His Majesty and the United States, the Merchants and others of each of the Two Nations residing in the Dominions of the other, shall

shall have the Privilege of remaining and continuing their Trade so long as they behave peaceably, and commit no Offence against the Laws; and in case their Conduct should render them suspected, and the respective Governments should think proper to order them to remove, the Term of Twelve Months, from the Publication of the Order, shall be allowed them for that Purpose, to remove with their Families, Effects and Property; but this Favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established Laws; and for greater Certainty it is declared, that such Rupture shall not be deemed to exist while Negotiations for accommodating Differences shall be depending, nor until the respective Ambassadors or Ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled or sent Home on Account of such Differences, and not on Account of personal Misconduct, according to the Nature and Degrees of which both Parties retain their Rights, either to request the Recall, or immediately to send Home the Ambassador or Minister of the other; and that without Prejudice to their mutual Friendship and good Understanding.

Article XXVII.

It is further agreed, that His Majesty and the *United States*, on mutual Requisitions by them respectively, or by their respective Ministers, or Officers authorized to make the same, will deliver up to Justice all Persons, who being charged with Murder or Forgery, committed within the Jurisdiction of either, shall seek an Asylum within any of the Countries of the other, provided that this shall only be done on such Evidence of Criminality, as, according to the Laws of the Place where the Fugitive or Person so charged shall be found, would justify his Apprehension and Commitment for Trial, if the Offence had there been committed. The Expence of such Apprehension and Delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the Requisition and receive the Fugitive.

Article XXVIII.

It is agreed that the first Ten Articles of this Treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent Articles, except the Twelfth, shall be limited in their Duration to Twelve Years, to be computed from the Day on which the

This Article certainly requires an Act of Parliament to give it Effect — & tho the Stipulation therein contained is certainly just & even politic, it will require great Consideration, in order to determine what Power shall be lodged in the Crown for this Purpose on which, the Opinion of the Attorney & Solicitor Gen^l should be taken. — It may be wise in any such Act of Parliament to make this Principle of Law Universal, & applicable to all Nations who will agree to adopt this Principle in regard to G^t Britain, It is of the greatest Importance to a commercial country that those who are guilty of Forgery should not find an Asylum in any foreign Country. And yet

I remember that the late Lord Chancellor Hard-
wick, when this subject was in agitation in 1762
& 1763 - & very much pressed by the late Duke of
Bedford, then Ambassador at Paris - would not lend
his great authority to the framing any law for
this purpose.



the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, but subject to this Condition :—That whereas the said Twelfth Article will expire, by the Limitation therein contained, at the End of Two Years from the Signing the Preliminary or other Articles of Peace which shall terminate the present War in which His Majesty is engaged ; it is agreed, that proper Measures shall by Concert be taken for bringing the Subject of that Article into amicable Treaty and Discussion, so early before the Expiration of the said Term, as that new Arrangements on that Head may by that Time be perfected, and ready to take Place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that His Majesty and the *United States* should not be able to agree on such new Arrangements, in that Case all the Articles of this Treaty, except the first Ten, shall then cease and expire together.

Lastly, This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by His Majesty, and by the President of the *United States*, by and with the Advice and Consent of their Senate, and the respective Ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty, and on the said *States*, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with Punctuality, and the most sincere Regard to good Faith. And whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate Inter-course and obviate Difficulties, that other Articles be proposed and added to this Treaty, which Articles, from Want of Time and other Circumstances, cannot now be perfected, it is agreed, that the said Parties will, from Time to Time, readily treat of and concerning such Articles, and will sincerely endeavour so to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual Convenience, and tend to promote mutual Satisfaction and Friendship ; and that the said Articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a Part of this Treaty.

In Faith whereof, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of *Great Britain* and the *United States of America*, have signed this present Treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the Seal of our Arms.

Done at *London*, this Nineteenth Day of *November*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

GRENVILLE. (L. S.)
JOHN JAY. (L. S.)

S I R,

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1793.

I AM honoured with your's of *August* 30. Mine of the 7th of that Month assured you, that Measures were taken for excluding from all further Asylum in our Ports Vessels armed in them to cruize on Nations with which we are at Peace, and for the Restoration of the Prizes, the *Lovely Lass*, *Prince William Henry*, and the *Jane*, of *Dublin*; and that should the Measures for Restitution fail in their Effect, the President considered it as incumbent on the *United States* to make Compensation for the Vessels.

We are bound by our Treaties with Three of the Belligerent Nations, by all the Means in our Power, to protect and defend their Vessels and Effects in our Ports or Waters, or on the Seas near our Shores, and to recover and restore the same to the right Owners when taken from them. If all the Means in our Power are used, and fail in their Effect, we are not bound by our Treaties with those Nations to make Compensation.

Though we have no similar Treaty with *Great Britain*, it was the Opinion of the President, that we should use towards that Nation the same Rule, which, under this Article, was to govern us with the other Nations; and even to extend it to Captures made on the High Seas, and brought into our Ports, if done by Vessels which had been armed within them.

Having, for particular Reasons, forbore to use all the Means in our Power for the Restitution of the Three Vessels mentioned in my Letter of *August* 7th, the President thought it incumbent on the *United States* to make Compensation for them. And though nothing was said in that Letter of other Vessels taken under like Circumstances, and brought in after the 5th of *June*, and before the Date of that Letter, yet, when the same Forbearance had taken Place, it was and is his Opinion, that Compensation would be equally due.

As to Prizes made under the same Circumstances, and brought in after the Date of that Letter, the President determined, that all the Means in our Power should be used for their Restitution. If these fail, as we should not be bound by our Treaties to make Compensation to the other Powers in the analogous Case, he did not mean to give an Opinion that

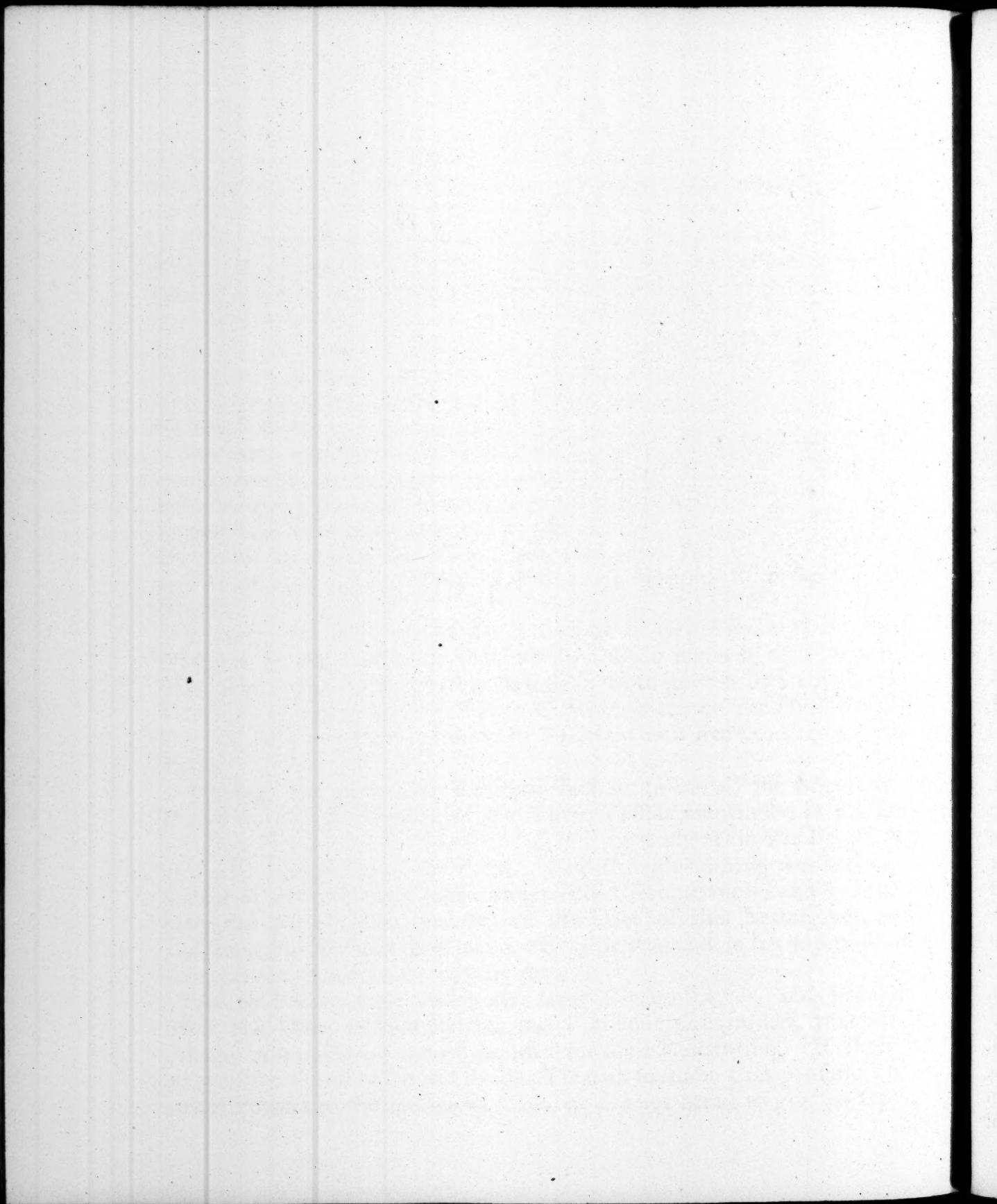
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that it ought to be done to *Great Britain*. But still, if any Case shall arise subsequent to that Date, the Circumstances of which shall place them on similar Ground with those before it, the President would think Compensation equally incumbent on the *United States*.

Instructions are given to the Governors of the different States, to use all the Means in their Power for restoring Prizes of this last Description found within their Ports; though they will of Course take Measures to be informed of them, and the general Government has given them the Aid of the Custom-House Officers for this Purpose, yet you will be sensible of the Importance of multiplying the Channels of their Information, as far as shall depend on yourself, or any Person under your Direction, in order that the Governors may use the Means in their Power for making Restitution.

Without Knowledge of the Capture they cannot restore it. It would always be best to give the Notice to them directly; but any Information which you shall be pleased to send to me also at any Time shall be forwarded to them as quickly as Distance will permit.

Hence you will perceive, Sir, that the President contemplates Restitution or Compensation in the Cases before the 7th of *August*; and after that Date, Restitution, if it can be effected by any Means in our Power: And that it will be important that you should substantiate the Fact, that such Prizes are in our Ports or Waters.

Your List of the Privateers illicitly armed in our Ports, is, I believe, correct.

With respect to Losses by Detention, Waste, or Spoliation, sustained by Vessels taken as before-mentioned, between the Dates of *June 5th* and *August 7th*, it is proposed, as a provisional Measure, that the Collector of the Customs of the District, and the *British* Consul, or any other Person you please, shall appoint Persons to establish the Value of the Vessel and Cargo at the Time of her Capture, and of her Arrival in the Port into which she is brought, according to their Value in that Port. If this shall be agreeable to you, and you will be pleased to signify it to me, with the Names of the Prizes understood to be of this Description, Instructions will be given accordingly to the Collectors of the Customs where the respective Vessels are.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Additional Article.

IT is further agreed, between the said Contracting Parties, that the Operation of so much of the Twelfth Article of the said Treaty as respects the Trade, which His said Majesty thereby consents may be carried on between the *United States* and his Islands in the *West Indies*, in the Manner and on the Terms and Conditions therein specified, shall be suspended.

WE therefore, by virtue of these Presents, do approve and ratify the said Treaty, together with the said Additional Article, as the same are respectively set forth in this Instrument of Ratification; promising and engaging Our Royal Word, that We will faithfully and religiously perform and observe all and singular the Things agreed upon in this Treaty, and that We will not suffer the same to be violated by any one, as far as lies in Our Power. For the greater Testimony and Validity whereof, We have caused Our Great Seal to be affixed to these Presents, which We have signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Twenty-eighth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in the Thirty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

G. R.

Ratification of the United States.

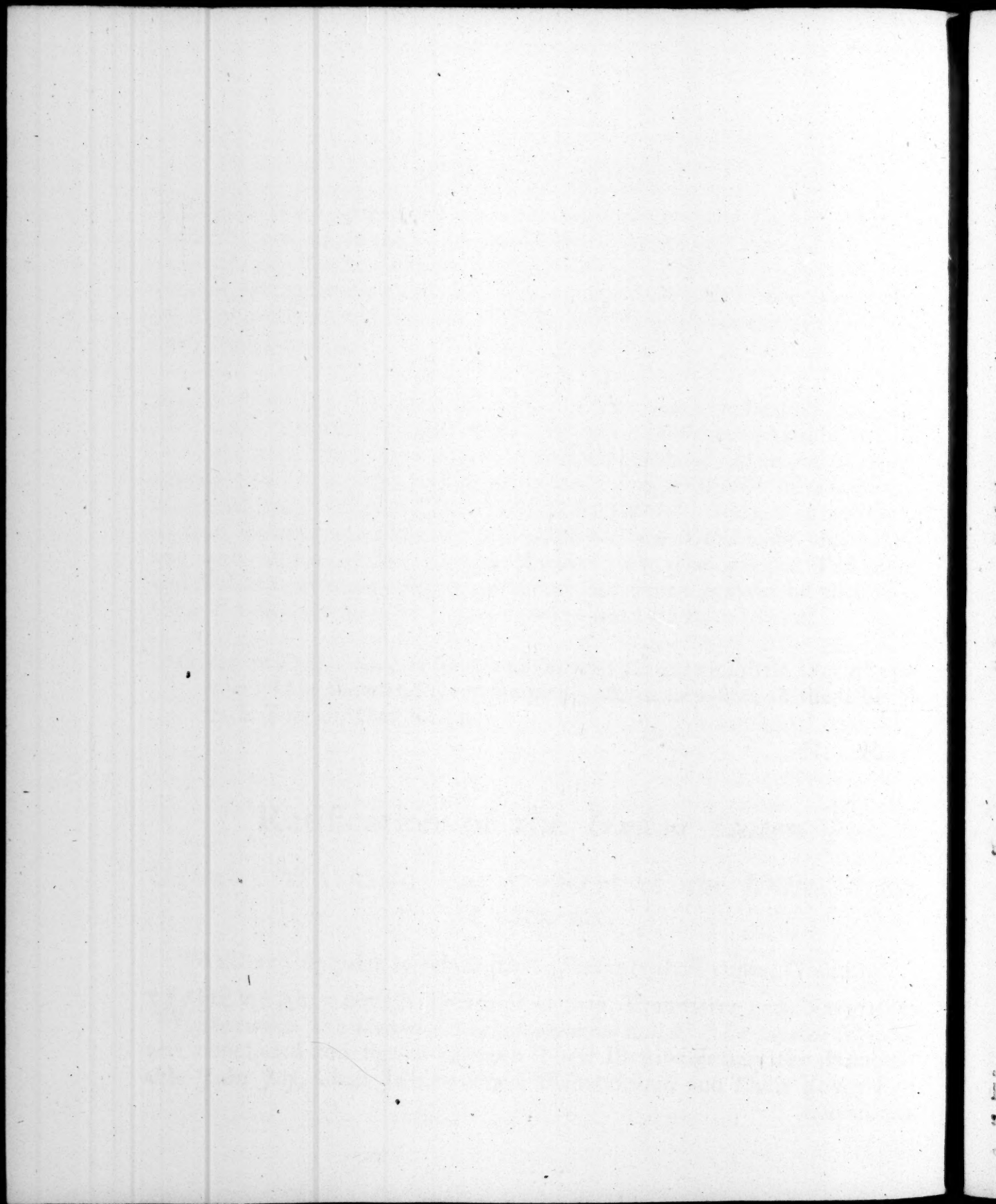
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the *United States* of *America*,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS a certain Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the *United States* of *America* and His *Britannick* Majesty was concluded and signed between Their Plenipotentiary the Honourable *John Jay*, Chief Justice of the *United States*; and Their Envoy Extraordinary

(signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON. extraordinary

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traordinary to His said Majesty, and the Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majesty, the Right Honourable *William Wyndham*, Baron *Grenville* of *Wotton*, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at *London*, on the Nineteenth Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four: Which Treaty is Word for Word as follows; to wit,

[Here follows the Treaty.]

And whereas the Senate of the *United States* did, by their Resolution on the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord 1795 (all the Senators of the *United States* being then present, and Two-thirds thereof concurring) "consent to and advise the President of the "*United States* to ratify the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannick Majesty and the *United States of America*, "concluded at *London* the Nineteenth Day of *November*, 1794, on "Condition that there be added to the said Treaty an Article, where- "by it shall be agreed to suspend the Operation of so much of the "Twelfth Article as respects the Trade which His said Majesty thereby "consents may be carried on between the *United States* and his Islands "in the *West Indies*, in the Manner, and on the Terms and Conditions "therein specified."

And whereas it will satisfy, and be conformable with the said Advice and Consent of the Senate, if there be added to the said Treaty an Article in the following Words, that is to say,

Additional Article.

"It is further agreed between the said Contracting Parties, that the "Operation of so much of the Twelfth Article of the said Treaty as "respects the Trade which His said Majesty thereby consents may be "carried on between the *United States* and his Islands in the *West Indies*, "in the Manner and on the Terms and Conditions therein specified, "shall be suspended."

Now
By the said Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire

Now, therefore, I *George Washington*, President of the *United States of America*, having seen and considered the Treaty and Additional Article aforesaid, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid Advice and Consent of the Senate of the *United States of America*, by these Presents, ratify, accept and confirm the said Treaty and the said Additional Article, as the same are herein before set forth.

And I do moreover hereby declare, that the said Treaty and the said Additional Article form together One Instrument, and are a Treaty between the *United States of America* and His *Britannick Majesty*, made by the President of the *United States*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate thereof.

For the greater Testimony and Validity of all which, I have ~~(Seal)~~ caused the Great Seal of the *United States of America* to be affixed to these Presents, and have signed the same with my Hand.

Given at the City of *Philadelphia*, the Fourteenth Day of *August*, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and of the Independence of the *United States of America* the Twentieth.

(Signed)

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President of the *United States of America*,

(Signed)

EDM. RANDOLPH,

Secretary of State for the *United States of America*.

His Majesty's Full Power.

GEORGE R.

GEOERGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburgh*, Arch-Treasurer and Prince Elector of the *Holy Roman Empire*,

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Empire, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.
 Whereas, for the perfecting, confirming and rendering perpetual the
 Peace, Friendship and good Understanding between Us and Our good
 Friends the *United States of America*, for adjusting and terminating all
 subsisting Differences and Disputes, from whatever Cause the same may
 have arisen between Us and the said *United States*, or between Our
 Subjects and the People or Inhabitants of the said *States*; for removing
 the Grounds of future Diffentions, and for promoting and extending
 the mutual Intercourse of Trade and Commerce between Our Do-
 minions and the Territories of the said *United States*, We have thought
 proper to invest some fit Person with Full Powers on Our Part to con-
 fer, treat and conclude with *John Jay*, Esquire, the Envoy Extraor-
 dinary of the said *United States* to Our Court, now residing at Our
 said Court, and duly authorized in that Behalf on the Part of the said
United States. Now know ye, that We, reposing especial Trust and
 Confidence in the Wisdom, Loyalty, Diligence and Circumspection of
 Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor *William Wyndham*,
Baron Grenville of Wotton, and Our Principal Secretary of State for
 Foreign Affairs, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and by these
 Presents do nominate, constitute and appoint him Our true, certain
 and undoubted Commissioner, Procurator and Plenipotentiary: Giving
 and granting to him all and all Manner of Faculty, Power and Authority,
 together with general as well as special Orders (so as the general do not
 derogate from the special, nor on the contrary) for Us and in Our Name
 to meet, confer, treat and conclude with the said Minister, furnished
 with sufficient Powers on the Part of Our said good Friends the *United*
States of America, of and concerning all such Matters and Things as
 may be requisite and necessary for accomplishing and compleating the
 several Ends and Purposes herein before mentioned; and also for Us
 and in Our Name to sign such Treaty or Treaties, Convention or Con-
 ventions, or other Instruments whatsoever, as may be agreed upon in
 the Premises, and mutually to deliver and receive the same in Ex-
 change; and to do and perform all such other Acts, Matters and Things
 as may be any ways proper and conducive to the Purposes above-
 mentioned; in as full and ample Form and Manner, and with the like
 Validity and Effect as We Ourself, if We were present, could do and
 perform the same, engaging and promising on Our Royal Word, that
 We

We will accept, ratify and confirm, in the most effectual Manner, all such Acts, Matters and Things as shall be so transacted and concluded by Our aforesaid Commissioner, Procurator and Plenipotentiary, and that We will never suffer any Person to violate the same, in the Whole or in Part, or to act contrary thereto.

In Testimony and Confirmation of all which, We have caused Our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be affixed to these Presents, signed with Our Royal Hand.

Given at Our Palace at *St. James's*, the Seventeenth Day of *November*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Thirty-fifth Year of Our Reign.

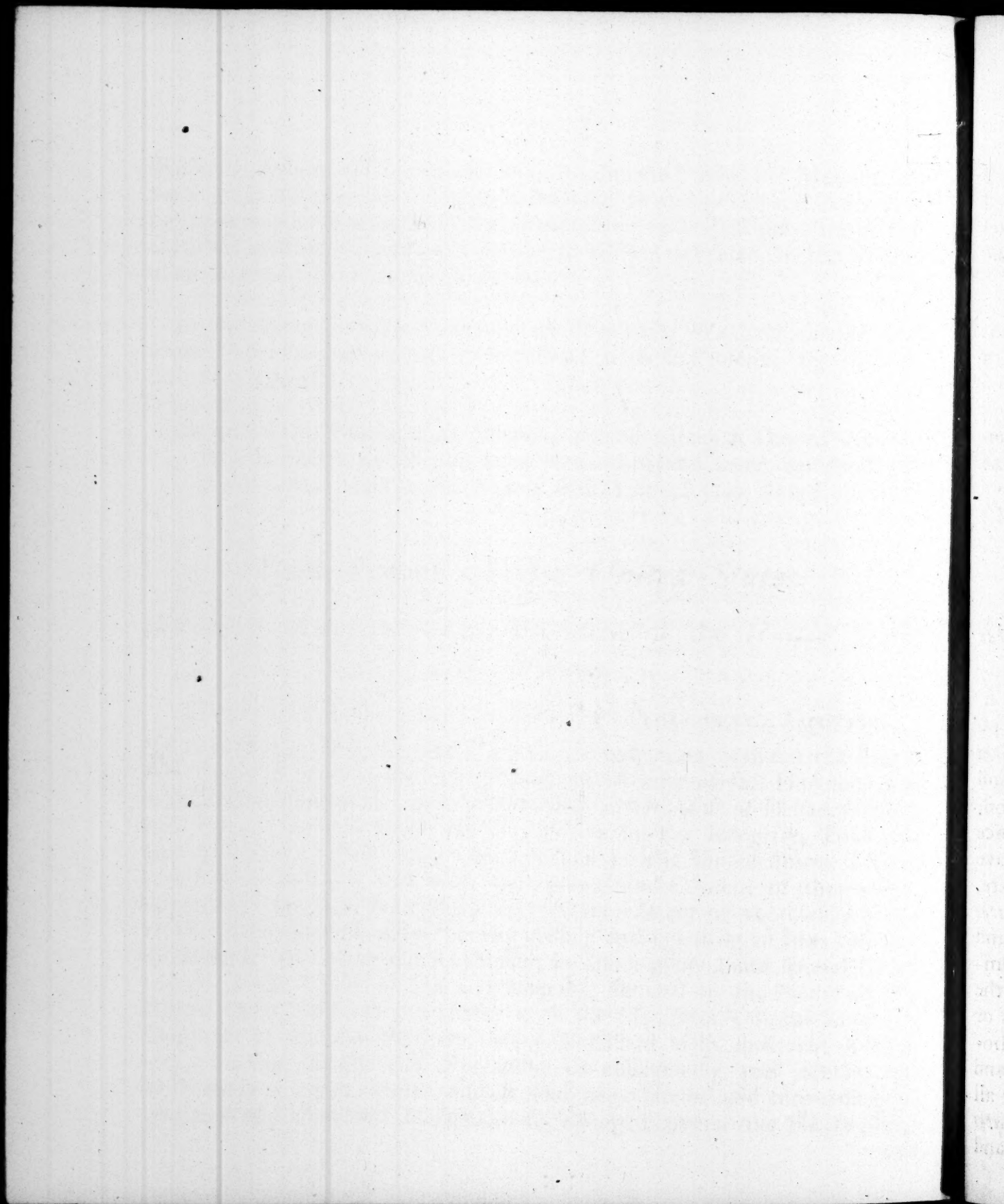
Full Power of the *United States*.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the *United States* of *America*.

To all and singular whom these Presents shall concern, Greeting.

K NOW ye, that, for the Purpose of confirming between the *United States* of *America* and His *Britannick* Majesty perfect Harmony and a good Correspondence, and of removing all Grounds of Dissatisfaction, and from a special Trust and Confidence in the Integrity, Prudence and Abilities of *John Jay*, Chief Justice of the *United States*, I have nominated, and, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, appointed the said *John Jay* Envoy Extraordinary of the *United States* to His *Britannick* Majesty, hereby giving and granting to him full and all Manner of Power and Authority, as also a general and special Command, at the Court of His said Majesty, for and in the Name of the *United States*, to meet and confer with the Ministers, Commissioners or Deputies of His said Majesty, being furnished with sufficient Authority, whether singly and separately, or collectively and jointly, and with them to agree, treat, consult and negotiate of and concerning all Matters and Causes of Difference subsisting between the *United States*

and



and His said Majesty, whether the same respect the Inexecution or Infraction of the Armistice declaring a Cessation of Hostilities between the *United States of America* and His *Britannick* Majesty, at *Versailles*, on the 20th Day of *January*, 1783, or the Definitive Treaty of Peace made between the *United States* and His said Majesty on the 3d Day of *September*, 1783, or the Instructions of His said Majesty to his Ships of War and Privateers, of whatsoever Date, but especially on the 8th of *June*, 1793, the 6th of *November*, 1793, and the 8th of *January*, 1794; or Restitution or Compensation in the Cases of Capture or Seizure made of the Property of the Citizens of the *United States* by the said Ships of War and Privateers, or Retribution for the Injuries received therefrom by any Citizen of the *United States*: And also of and concerning the general Commerce between the *United States* and the Kingdoms and Dominions of His *Britannick* Majesty, wheresoever they may be; and to conclude and sign a Treaty or Treaties, Convention or Conventions, touching the Premises; transmitting the same to the President of the *United States of America* for his final Ratification, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate of the *United States*.

(L. S.) In Testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the *United States* to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at the City of *Philadelphia*, this Sixth Day of *May*, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the *United States of America* the Eighteenth.

(Signed)

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President of the *United States of America*,

(Signed)

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

F I N I S.

and His Majesty, whether the same respect the navigation or in-
 fraction of the American declaration of hostilities between
 the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, or whether
 on the 20th day of January 1863, or the definitive Treaty of Peace
 made between the United States and His Majesty on the 20th day of
 January 1863, or the instructions of His Majesty to his ships
 of War and Privateers, or whatsoever Date, but especially on the 20th
 of June 1863, the 20th of November 1863, and the 20th of January
 1863, or Restoration of Compensation in the Cases of Capture or
 seizure made of the property of the Citizens of the United States by
 the said ships of War and Privateers, or Restoration for the injuries
 received therefrom by any Citizen of the United States; And also of
 and concerning the general Commerce between the United States and
 the Kingdoms and Dominions of His Britannic Majesty, whatsoever
 they may be; and to conclude and sign a Treaty or Treaty, Conven-
 tion or Conventions, touching the Frontier, transmitting the same to
 the President of the United States of America for his final Ratification,
 by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate of the United States.



In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United
 States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my Hand, at
 the City of Washington, this 20th day of May, One
 thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the In-
 dependence of the United States the Eighteenth.

Geo. Washington

(Signed)

By the President of the United States of America,

E. M. Randolph
 Secretary of State

(Signed)

